Irelands Sad Lamentation:

Discovering its Present DANGER, in

Some Remarkable Passages

Which have happened since the Discovery of the Horrid

POPISH PLOT.

In a Letter from a Person of Honour to his Friend in London, *upon the Dissolution of the Late Parliament.*

MY Pen is not able to represent to your view the Dusky Scene, which the Dissolution of the Parliament hath drawn on the Hearts and Countenances of all Loyal Protestants in this Kingdom; from this great Sessions, we hoped some Commiseration would have been had of us, considering the great and eminent dangers we now lie under: But these hopeful Joys being frustrated, and expecting neither Redress from or by the assistance of our present Governor, nor any other part of the Government here, we do, as Men in a General Wreck, give up our selves to the Protection of God Almighty, and the Mercy of those incessant Billows that threaten us with Death.

We have *little hopes*, if at all *any*, of being secured from that Popish Cruelty which most of us have felt in this Age. You of *England* may object, *Your Danger is equal to ours, that our Governor and other Magistracy are all Protestants, the Arms ours, (or at least ought to be so) and all other strengths.* This indeed, were it so, might abate our Jealousies, but I shall make a Collection of some remarkable Passages, such as at present will occur to my Memory, and then I leave you to be the impartial Judge.

In the year 1677. at the height of the Plot, the Duke of *Ormond*, by the interest of the Duke of *York*, received his Commission to supersede the Earl of *Essex* in the Government of *Ireland*, and accordingly, on the 24*th* of *August*, in the same year, made his Entrance with great Solemnity.

The next Spring (being a time when the grand Consults were held for putting an end to their Infernal Designs) he takes a Progress over the whole Kingdom, to see in what posture the same lay, (for what design I know not;) in which Journey he was much attended by Popish Gentry, freely conferring (I will not say to make Proselytes) the Honour of Knighthood on many undeserving Persons, as he passed through the Countrey.

The Plot being discovered in *September* 1678, there was little or no notice taken of it here at Court, though it was proved those of the Plot of *England* held a Correspondency with some in *Ireland*, and that many *Black Bills*, &c. were, or was to be sent over for the Massacre intended, yet no means were used by the Lord Lieutenant, with assistance of the Council, for the security of the Nation, or prevention of that Horrid Design; but the vigorous Protestant Magistracy of this City raised their Militia, both Foot and Horse, part of whom were ordered to guard every night in their turns, but in the outward part of the Town, so intolerable was the usage we received, they would not suffer our Companies to guard in the City, (which must be the refuge in time of extremity) alledging the King's Guards were appointed to defend the same; so that upon any Attempt, our Voluntier Inhabitants must certainly have perished, before the King's Soldiery, who receives Pay, had enter'd into any dangerous Engagement. Of this City the Earl of *Arran*, Son to the Duke, is Governor.

Thus were we all exposed every man to provide for his own Safety: the first vapor of Popish Venom which might give us occasion not to doubt what they intended for us, was this, The Lord Mayor went in person, with some of his Brethren, to demolish the Mass-Houses of this City, by removing the Altars, and other Idols, locking up the Doors, and committing the Keys to the Church-Wardens of the respective Parishes: It happened that at one of those obnoxious Houses an Officer of the Mayors, a waggish Fellow, taking some of their Popish Trumpery, (and in derision of that Superstitious Religion) began to act the Priest; then taking their Holy-water, and sprinkling part of it on some of his Fellows, the rest on the Floor, like a Shopkeeper's Apprentice to lay the Dust, he was told by one who stood by, *He should dearly repent those direful Actions.* And that very Night going to his own house, about

about Ten a clock was set upon by four or five persons, who stifling him, threw him down, then wounded him in several places, crying, *Kill the Rogue, Kill the Rogue*; which they had certainly done, had he not had Armor on, which he always wore for his own safety in the execution of his Office: Yet this Assassination had no more effect at Court, than a sport to laugh at, how the poor *Catchpole* was served in his kind.

When the Duke received a Command to seize Colonel *Talbot*, the Colonel was Revelling at the Duke's Table, sitting with him at Dinner; and most people think if he had not been there at the Duke's receipt of the Commands, he had not been Apprehended. The Reasons which induced them to that Opinion, is, when the Colonel attained his Liberty upon Surety, the aforesaid Earl of *Arran* was his Bail.

Not long after the Discovery, upon several Suggestions of the Protestants against the Insolence of the Popish Clergy and their Assemblies, the Lord Lieutenant and Council issue forth a Proclamation, For the Apprehension of Priests and Jesuites; therein inserting a Reward of Five Pounds for a Priest, and Ten Pounds for a Jesuite.

In Obedience to which, a Captain of the Trained-Bands, took several in one *Saints Eve*, privately Celebrating Mass in their Popish Vestments, and the next morning brought them before the Duke; where, upon Examination, some of them produced the Duke's own Protection, some Protected by Colonel *Fitz-Patrick*, and other Eminent Popish Gentry.

In fine, They were all dismissed, as well those who were Protected, as those who were not, as was all who were afterwards taken, the Apprehenders being gratified with no other than a Reproof for their too much diligence, by which means the Papists have found no discouragement nor obstruction in their Proceedings; and I do believe their Hopes are raised to as great an Extasie as ever, having so much influence on the present Government of this Kingdom.

When the *Irish* Plot broke forth, and *Bourke* Accused the Earl of *Tyrone*, all Endeavors possible were used for the Vindication of the Earl; but when he was cleared at *Waterford*, and *Bourke* did not appear, then had the Papists got Cock-a-hoop again, and no man durst say within the Castle of *Dublin*, (or anywhere else, if it came to the Duke's Ear) *That there was any such thing then on foot, or lately designed, as a Plot to invade this Kingdom, extirpate the Protestant Religion, and subvert the Government thereof.* I say, no man under pain of gaining the Duke of *Ormond*'s displeasure, durst speak his Apprehension of such a thing as a Plot in this Kingdom.

The Inclinations of the Duke hath been more visible of late, by the Actings of his Son, (who, without doubt, did nothing without his Fathers permission) in the Tryal of the Lord *Stafford*, basely pledging his Honour, to Acquit that most Culpable and Undeniable Traytor; which hath given so great a wound to his Reputation, that the Name of the *Butlers* is grown a Load to almost the Generality of this Nation.

When Complaint was made against the Duke in *England* for his Misbehavior in this Government, he applied himself to the Council for a Certificate, *That he had Acted nothing Unjust in his Station*: But 'twas refused by several Privy-Counsellors, who are good and just men, valuing the Protestant Interest, and Abhorring all Foreign Jurisdiction or Authority from or under the See of *Rome*.

I shall say little of our Chancellor, who, by the Duke of *York*'s Interest, was made Primate also of this Kingdom, the two onely Places that can sway the Government, and, without doubt, will not be so ungrateful to his Promoter, but, when occasion shall serve, he may command his Service either as to Ecclesiastical or Civil Matters, or what else will best tend to his advantage; part of his Injustice hath already appeared before His Majesty in Council, which would seem but a Grain or Drachm, were it weigh'd with his other insulting Oppressions.

By this you may see the tender Care that hath been taken of us; what strength the Protestants can have in a Conscientious War, I mean, against the Papists or Foreign Enemies; when we can judge no less but our Leader is our Opposite; when we cannot enjoy the presence of our Dread Soveraign to awe those Rebels who daily combine against us. We want an Essex *again, whose Judgments and Justice were so equally Ballanc'd, that even his worst of Enemies without shame to themselves cannot calumniate his Honourable Proceedings. I must tell you again, we want an* Essex, *a* Shaftsbury, *that is to say, A Good and Zealous Protestant that will stand up for us in this time of Eminent and scarcely-to-be-avoided Danger. I can assure you, here's no man harbours an evil thought of his King, no man doubts of his Excellency and Compassion towards us; but rather are given to think He is under the same misfortune of some of His Predecessors, lead by evil Counsellors, which God of his mercy grant may not prove fatal: We onely, with sufficient cause, reflect on his Ministers and Officers here, and unanimously say, with the Prophet* Isaiah, His Watchmen are blind, they are all ignorant, they are dumb Dogs that cannot bark, sleeping, lying down, loving to slumber; yea, they are greedy Dogs that can never have enough; they are Shepherds that will not understand; they all look to their own way, every one for his gain from his quarter. *And now that His Majesty, with the Assistance of his great Council of Parliament, would purge the Officers of his Dominions, and those who shall be found defiled and unclean, to cast out; and those who are pure and clean, prone to the advancement of His Honour, to Establish, ought to be the Prayers of you and all good Protestants, as 'tis of,* Sir, Your faithful humble Servant,

Dublin, January 1680. *F. L.*

POST-SCRIPT.

WE hear that Colonel Fitz-Patrick, *a Manager of our Kingdom, and who married the Duke of* Ormond's *Sister, is of late turn'd Protestant, and now in* England: *I like no such Masquerade, turning upon an Exigent. One whose Generation hath been counted Primitives of the Romish Church, cannot surely forget his Ancestors Fame: His Father a hainous Rebel, and his Mother Hang'd for making Candles of Englishmens Grease in the time of the late Rebellion.*

LONDON: Printed in the year 1680.

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A True Relation of a Strange Apparition which appear'd to the Lady Gray, commanding her to deliver a Message to his Grace the Duke of MONMOUTH.

After the Powerful Rhetorick of that Noble Peer of the Realm (the Earl of E—*) at his delivery of the Petition of* 15 *more as Noble Peers as himself, had fail'd of its designed Success; what could we hope for, or expect that would prevail upon His Majesty to alter his resolution of convening his Parliament at* Oxford? *Surely no Humane Person would be thought forcible enough, and an Heavenly must be imploy'd, if the Business can't be done by the Earl of* E—. *Accordingly we have heard of* A True and Perfect Relation from *Bishops Hatfield, (attested by one of His Majesties Chaplains,* (*Dr.* Lee,) *so Famous for his Constancy to the Church of* England,) of a strange and wonderful Apparition which appear'd to one young Mrs. *Freeman; And her Message to His Sacred Majesty is well enough known, not only by a single printed paper of the whole matter of Fact; But also, (that no person should have Impudence to doubt the Truth of it,) by* Ben. Harris *himself in his* Protestant Intelligence; *There we are told how the Maiden of* One and Thirty, sitting with her Child in her lap by the Fire, saw an appearance of a Woman (as she conciev'd) cover'd with a white Veil; so that she saw no Face, but a very white Hand was laid on the back of her Chair, and said to her, &c. *Which, though it be very wonderful, yet this Speech of the White Hand is equall'd (if not excell'd in Strangeness) by an Apparition which appear'd to the Lady* Gray, (*suppos'd to be the same that was seen at* Hatfield;) *Of which I shall give you a True and perfect Relation, according to her own Deposition before Justice* Warc. *Sir* W. Waller, *Mr.* Baxter, *and Mr.* Carlton, *who stampt with his wooden Leg, and swore* Dam him, he believ'd it.

Her Ladiship gives an Account,

I.

That on *Saturday* the 29. of *January* 1680. being alone in her Closet about the Hour of Nine at Night, she heard a Voice behind her, which mildly said *Sweet-heart;* At which she was not at first at all frightned, supposing it to have been an Apparition which (she says,) has often of late appear'd to her (in the absence of her Lord) in the shape of a *bright Star, and blue Garter,* but without hurting, or so much as frightning her; But she was strangely amaz'd, when turning about, she beheld an Appearance very different from what she expected; It was a Spirit all in White, so Veil'd from top to toe, that nothing appear'd to her but one side of a Cheek, where the Veil was put by; And this side of the Cheek said thus unto her: *The* 15*th. day of* May *is appointed for the Royal Blood to be Poyson'd,* And further said, *Be not affraid, for I am sent to tell thee, that* James *D. of* Monmouth *hath none of it in him;* Seeming by this addition to have fill'd up the Sentence that it had left imperfect to the Maid of *Hatfield;* And so vanish'd.

II. That

II.

That on *Sunday January* 30*th.* between the Hours of Seven and Eight, it again appear'd to her in the ſame manner; and ſaid, *Do you Remember what I ſaid?* And ſhe anſwer'd, *Yes.* Then the Spirit ſaid; *Do you Believe it?* And ſhe anſwer'd, *Yes.* Then the Apparition ſaid; *And have you told him?* And ſhe anſwer'd, *No.* Then immediately it appear'd in a more terrible ſhape, and with a more harſh Voice, ſaid; *Tell it* James *D. of* Monmouth *from Me; and bid him not go to* Wapping; And then it vaniſh'd through the Key-hole.

III.

That on *January* 31*ſt.* (being the day kept in Remembrance of the late Kings Martyrdom) about the Hour of *Three* in the Afternoon, it again appear'd, and ask'd her, *Have you Faſted to day?* And ſhe anſwer'd, *No*: The Spirit ſaid, *'Tis well*; and vaniſh'd.

IV.

That on *February* 1*ſt.* about the Hour of Eleven at Night, it appear'd again, and ſaid to her; *Tell* James *D. of* Monmouth: But ſhe interrupted the Spirit, and ſaid, *He is here; Don't You ſee him? Tell him your ſelf; We are alone.* The Spirit thought it Uncivil to be interrupted, and took pett, and vaniſh'd.

V.

That on *February* 2*d.* about *Two* of the Clock in the Afternoon, ſhe heard the ſame Spirit, but ſuppos'd that its being affronted the laſt time, was the reaſon of its not appearing any more; But it talk'd inviſibly to her a great while, making ſeveral Stops and Pauſes; and then beginning again very incoherently: The words (it's ſaid her Ladiſhip ſays) ſhe writ down, which are theſe, (*viz.*) *Bid* James *D. of* Monmouth *go to the* Tower, *and venture the* Lyon, *old* Charles *won't hurt him.—Tell him that he has diſcover'd the weakneſs of his Party in Petitioning with but* 15 *after him.—He has more followers I am ſure, and as good Company attend him to* Hedge-Lane *from a* City-Club, *or a Treat at* Wapping.—*Bid all the Lords you know have a care of Petitioning, unleſs they are diſoblig'd Perſons.—Tell my Lord* Stamford *his Wife keeps her Bed.—Bid* Shaftsbury *have a care of his Spigot; for if He is Tapt, all the* Plot *will run out.—The* Blazing Star *will again appear the* 21*ſt. of* March.—*Deſtruction, Deſtruction is near, if Settlement does not come.—And if we have not Peace, we ſhall be in danger of War.—I am the* Hatfield Spirit, *and return to haunting the old Houſe of my Landlord the E. of* Salisbury. This ſaid, it vaniſh'd, and was never heard of more.

London Printed for *Benjamin Harris* at the *Royal Exchange*, and are to be ſold by *Langley Curtis* in *Goatham Court* on *Ludgate-hill*, 1681.

THE PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND-JURY, AT Justice-Hall, IN THE OLD-BAYLY,

On the 16th of *January*, 1683.

We the Jurors, Sworn to Inquire for our Sovereign Lord the KING, *of all Offences committed in the City of* LONDON,

Humbly present,

THat notwithstanding the many good Laws made for Retaining his Majesties Subjects in their due Obedience and Conformity to the Laws, and for the preventing of Conventicles, and unlawful Assemblies, on pretence of Religious Worship, which have in all times been found Dangerous to the Government, and Nurseries of Rebellion; and of which we have lately seen the Cursed Effects in the late Conspiracy against the Sacred Life of our Lord the King, his Royal Brother and his most Ancient and most Excellent Monarchy. Notwithstanding these Laws many persons do yet absent themselves from their Parish Churches, and the use of the Sacraments of the Church, with Impunity. And frequent Conventicles are held, in which his Majesties Subjects are by Seditious and Disloyal Discourses withdrawn from their due Obedience.

Which mischiefes chiefly, as we conceive, arise by the general neglect of Church-Wardens, and Constables, who are entrusted by the Laws with the Prosecution of those Offences: And by reason of so many Nonconformists Preachers who walk, up and down the streets openly, and reside within the said City, contrary to the known Laws.

We do therefore earnestly Pray that this Honorable Court, would be pleased to take effectual care, that the said Laws be duly and strictly executed; And that the Constables and Church-wardens be required for the future, faithfully and diligently, according to their respective capacities, to perform their Duties, according to their Oaths, and the Laws in that behalf provided.

And we farther take notice of the too great and general abuse of the Lords-Day, by the great resort of persons to Taverns, Coffee-Houses, and Tippling-Houses, especially in time of Divine Service and Sermon. And therefore pray that you would be pleased to cause the said Officers to do their Duties therein likewise.

Tho. Vernon,	*Richard Howes,*	*Jos. Sparow,*
Tho. Goddard,	*Tho. Hodges,*	*John Randall,*
William Gore,	*Joseph Woolhead,*	*David Prole,*
William Willis,	*Josias Ewth,*	*Rich. Beauchamp,*
Ran. Manning,	*John Payne,*	*Robert Minories.*
John Martin,	*William Fazakerley,*	

London, Printed by *George Croom*, at the *Blew Ball* in *Thames-street*, over against *Baynard's Castle*, 1683.

GRAND-JURY

OF THE

PRESENTMENT

OF THE

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Slingisby Bethell, Esq;

HIS

ENQUIRY

AFTER

WILLIAM BALY,

The only WITNESS against him, upon the TRYAL of the RIOT, at *GUILD-HALL*, on the 8th of *May*, 1683.

WHereas on *Tuesday* the 8th of *May*, 1683. At a Tryal held at *Guild-Hall London*, Several persons were by a Jury found Guilty of a Riot, committed on the 24th of *June*, 1682. In not departing from the said Hall, upon the Lord Mayor his adjourning there by Proclaimation, the Pole, which was then on Foot, for the choise of Sheriffs for *London* and *Middlesex* for the year ensuing.

And Whereas *Slingisby Bethell* of *London*, Esq; is named in the Information as guilty of the said Riot, in not departing from *Guild-Hall*, after the Lord Mayor his said adjournment by Proclaimation; And whereas upon the Oath of one, by the name of *William Baly*, that the said *Bethell* did not depart according to the Proclaimation, but stayed there after the same, he was found guilty by the said Jury. Now the said *Bethell*, not only knowing himself not guilty, but being also able to prove the same, and by several credible Witnesses, that he was at the time of the Adjornement in another place, and from thence went home, without ever coming at *Guild-Hall* or the Yard that Evening, hath endeavoured by all manner of ways to find out the said *William Baly* who swore against him, but cannot learn from whence he came, nor whither he is gone; he the said *Bethell*, doth therefore hereby Challenge the said *William Baly* to appear, and either to make good his

his Oath againſt him in the Face of the World, or confeſs his miſtake, and clear him thereof; and in order thereunto, to leave word where he is to be found, either at the Houſe called *Garraways Coffee-Houſe* in the *Exchange-Ally*, or at *Kid's Coffee-Houſe*, both near the *Royal-Exchange*; otherwiſe the ſaid *Bethell* will hope to be reckoned guiltleſs, and the ſaid *William Baly* to have raſhly ſworn that which he was miſtaken in, and cannot Juſtifie.

And now upon the whole, it may be obſerved, that there being at the aforeſaid Adjournment (as is thought) at leaſt One thouſand perſons in the Hall, whereof ſeveral Hundreds of them, may well be ſuppoſed to know the perſon of the ſaid *Bethell*, eſpecially the Lord Mayors Officers, and Servants, by his having been lately Sheriff of *London* and *Middleſex*: If he the ſaid *Bethell* had been really in the Hall or Yard, at, or after the ſaid adjournment, there could not have wanted a Croud of Witneſſes to prove the ſame, inſtead of having the Proof thereof, to depend upon the Teſtimony of a Single perſon, that is not to be found.

SLINGISBY BETHELL.

LONDON:

Printed, by *J. Grantham, Anno. Dom.* 1683.

A TRUE

ACCOUNT

OF THE

Presentment

OF THE

Grand Jury

FOR THE LAST

GENERAL ASSIZES

HELD FOR THE COUNTY OF

Northampton

AT THE TOWN OF

NORTHAMPTON

aforesaid,

On the 17th of *July* 1683. With the Names of the Baronetts Esquires, and Gentlemen of the said Grand *Jury*, and the Names of the Persons by them presented.

WE the Grand Jury Sworn to enquire for the Body of the County of *Northampton* at the General Assizes held at *Northampton*, for the said County, the 17th Day of *July*, in the thirty fifth year of the Reign of our Soveraign Lord, *Charles* the Second &c. Have, with great horrors and detestation, received an Accouut of the most Impious and Bloody Conspiracie, against the person of his most Sacred Majesty, and his Royal *Brother* which (thanks be to God) he, by his providential care, his prevented, and brought to light their Hellish Purposes; and not knowing how far their wicked Designs may proceed. We held it of Duty incumbent upon us, in this dangerous juncture of Affairs to present that we have strong Apprehensions of great danger, from a disaffected party in this County; who did openly shew their

Prin-

Principles, by presenting a Seditious Address to *Miles Fleetwood* & *John Parkhurst* Esquiers, at the last Election of Kts. of the Shire, tending to the Alteration of the Succession of the Crown, and an intended Association in it, to that purpose, with an assurance, to the end that they would stand by them, with their Lives and Fortunes, without any Regard or Notice taken of the Kings Authority, or their Allegiance, and Duty towards their Soveraign.

And having observed that since that time, they have had, and held several Meetings, Clubbs, and Cabals, which we cannot but think, was to carry on the said purposes and other dangerous designes against the Government, and their Discourses being Notoriously bold, and their party Generaly furnished with a proportion of Arms, rather for some dangerous Designs, than for the use of private Persons which upon search could not be found, but were hid and concealed

We therefore present it very expedient and necessary, for securing the peace of this County, that all ill affected persons may give security for the Peace, and particularly, *Ralph Mountague* Esq; Sr. *William Langham*, *William Harbord*, *John Thornton*, *Nicholas Butler*, *Henry Rushton*, *Miles Fleetwood*, *Charles Fleet-wood*, *John Parkhurst*, *Edward Stratford*, *Edward Hopkins*, *Robert Haslerig*, *Francis Arundel*, *Francis Grans*, Sr. *William Craven*, *Salathiel Lovel*, *John Coombs*, *Thomas Colthurst*, *Edward Knighton*, *Barth. Manning*, *William Welden*, *Gerrad Gore*, *William Stratford*, *John Bridges*, *Thomas Freeman*, *John Allen*, *Arthur Brooks*, *Henry Hind*, *Luke Aburn*, *Francis* Sr. *John*, *of Longthorp*, *Mathew Orliber*, *Fane Denny*, *Robert Mansel*, *Jo. Craddock*, *John Lee*, *Samuel Eakings*, *Francis Morgan*, *Thomas Catesby*, Sr. *Thomas Samwel*, *Sir Samuel Clerk*, *Thomas Whitthorn* *William Tate*, *Thomas Andrews*, *Tobias Chancy*, *VVilliam VVillmore*, Capt. *Ashby* of *Bugbrook*, *Edward Peirce*, Rector of *Cottesbrook*, *Jo. Selby*, *Jo. Lucas*, *Robert Ivory*, *VVilliam Lisle*.

To which Presentment, as aboveſaid, We the said Grand Jury, have subscribed our Names, as followeth, *Viz.*

John Egerton, *Lewis Palmer*, Baronets. *Goddard Pemberton*, *Tho. Elmes*, *John Nedham*, *Hen. Benson.* *Moses Bathurst*, *Nich. Steward*, *Harvy Eakins*, Esquires. *VVil.* Randolph, *Rich. Plowman*, *Rich. VVickes*, *Edw. Ladkin*, *W. Bateman*, *Anthony Gibbs*, *Tho. Woodward*, *VV. Cutbert*, Gent.

London Printed by *E. M.* 1683.

A MEMORIAL
Of His EXCELLENCY
The EARL AVAUX,
Extraordinary Ambassador from the most Christian King
Delivered to the States General, concerning the False Interpretation, made to be the meaning of his Intercepted Letter.

THE Earl *Avaux*, Extraordinary Envoy of the most Christian King, well knows, That he is not obliged to give an Account concerning what he hath Written to the King his Master: And that he is not Ignorant, That all Understanding People do well see, that the Affair, concerning which, he hath informed His Master, can be no Prejudice to those whom he might name, if he thought it convenient; neither ought he to be troubled at what can be said of that Letter, which by force was taken from the Courier, of which your Lordships are informed. But in regard the said Ambassador sees, That the said Letter which he had the Honour to Write his Master the 9th of *January* last, is Printed and Translated into several Languages, and dispersed among the People; He cannot forbear both in Honour and Conscience, to shew your Lordships the Roguery and Cheat of him that Uncyphered the Letter: As also, to shew you, not only how Wicked, but what a Barbarous Interpretation is given to it, thereby to draw Criminal Consequences: But yet of what Nature soever they are, they are as publiquely overthrown by the strength of Truth, which lyes scattered up and down in several places of the said Letter.

He, the said Ambassador, can easily believe, That most Men, (nay, even those that have the Honour to bear a part in the Government) did (before they had seen a Copy of the Letter) believe, That by reason of the great noise that hath been made thereof, and of sending it to the PRESS, to be dispers'd among the *Common People*, must have contained some dreadful Treason against this State; which hath occasioned some through Ignorance, and others out of an ill Design, to enlarge their Discourse upon this Matter; as if there were such Matters contained in the said Letter, as would make a Man's Hair stand up an end. But the said Ambassador must not desist here, nor also with the particulars of the Letter, but will lay before your Lordships, That the only Construction which can be put upon the Letter, was, to shew your Lordships, by way of Memorial, the Sentiments of His Majesty for the Peace of this Republique. As also, That the States General could not be brought to a Deliberation of the Proffers of His Majesty without a Memorial, how Advantagious soever it might be to this State. That this was the Sentiment of the Lords of *Amsterdam*, and also the Answer of your Lordships: (And that it was Adviseable) the said Ambassador took this Method, which was so absolutely Neecessary for restoring the Peace, there being hopes, if this had been accepted, a lasting Peace might have been obtained.

That the said Ambassador well knowing the Methods that those good Republicans took towards a Peace, might take the Freedom without prejudicing any Man to Write to the King his Master, in the same manner as tho' those good Republicans had Communicated it to him themselves: And so he also did concerning the Conference which he had with the Deputys of *Holland*, *Ereerland*, and *Groningben*: As also relating to the Ship *REGLE*, the particulars whereof he had no Information of from the Lords of *Amsterdam*; neither had they been in his Letter (as being of no great Importance) if a Friend of one of the Deputys of the States General, had not come and informed him when he was Writing his Letter; which was the occasion he was not willing to forget any thing that might demonstrate to his Master the Diligence of the Lords of *Amsterdam*, to do what they could for obtaining a Peace. This Matter being presented to His Majesty, several other Motives were joyned with it, that so His Majesty might not attempt any thing upon the *Spanish Netherlands*, which might engage the States General in a War; but that on the contrary, His Majesty would Honour me with his Orders to present a New Memorial, which made it clear to your Lordships, the good Disposition His Majesty had to confirm the Peace of *Europe*.

And the aforesaid Ambassador must observe to your Lordships, That having received no Answer to the two former Memorials, concerning the Methods his Master propos'd, for ending speedily the Differences betwixt his Master and the Catholique King, (which was so great a Disturbance to this Republique) that his Master intended not to present any more Memorials; and much less to cease his Pretences to that just satisfaction which *Spain* ought to give him, in case your Lordships earnestly endeavoured not to restore and procure the Peace.

And in regard the said Ambassador did in part perceive there was a Disposition in the States relating to the Peace, according to what His Majesty expected; He, for the more sincere Execution of His Majesties Intentions, and Conformity to the Desires which he perceived in most; rather for the Adjusting of this Affair in Friendship then by War, did make use of all things which he thought convenient to report to His Majesty, thereby the better to obtain those Orders which were necessary for him to make known to your Lordships by a New Memorial, the good Inclinations His Majesty retained for restoring a Peace, or at least, the quiet of the *Netherlands*, in favour of this Republique.

The said Ambassador questions not but your Lordships have observed with what sincerity he was Authorized by some Members of the State (whom he thinks himself not obliged to name) to lay before the King his Master, That the States could not consent to the Military Execution in the *Netherlands*, because thereby the Citys would be deprived of all Subsistance; and that it would be the cause of loosing the Barreir which His Majesty had granted to your Lordships; to maintain which, the said Ambassador well knows the sincere Intention of his Master: Neither did he know how to alledge stronger Reasons for obtaining from His Majesty New Orders to induce the States General to Embrace some of the Proposals made for an Accomodation, before the difference grew wider.

And

And who is there, according to the Remarques which the said Ambassador hath laid before your Lordships, that can imagine those Communications which the said Ambassador hath had with his *Majesty*, thereby to shew him the hopes that the Differences which were arisen in the State (the Consequences of which are to be dreaded) might be Friendly Adjusted; That this should be made use of as a Crime against some Persons in the State, whoever they are; what Pollick or what Civilian ever was of this Sentiment? And who is there which sees not, notwithstanding the false Interpretation, which ought not to be given to that which he had the Honour to Communicate to his Master, that yet the Truth appears glittering in the face of the World.

The said Ambassador can plainly shew to your Lordships, the wicked and false Interpretations which are put upon this Letter; but the Nonsense that appears, by adding several Words, and leaving out the Præposition in several places, is sufficient to shew the Baseness of the Designs, to all those who understand *French*. Besides, the said Ambassador sees sufficiently through the Cheat; That the chief aim was to prepossess Men before-hand, without troubling themselves whether the Cheat would be Detected hereafter or not; But the said Ambassador, without Ravelling into the whole, will content himself with discovering only a part of the Wicked Designs intended; It's said in one part of this Letter so falsely Intercepted, thus, *Viz.*

* *That the Lords of* Amsterdam *were a little Allarumed about the Arrival pretended of* 136, *which assured the main Design of my Proposals, was only to keep them up.*

The said Ambassador sees plainly, That by this strange Interpretation, it should be understood, that the pretended Arrival of 136, was the *Heer Heinchias* lately Arrived from *France*; and as if it should be said to him, That all that was done concerning *France*, was only to detain the States General: And that the Lords of *Amsterdam* were much Allarumed at this Discourse: And this is the meaning which the Ambassador apprehends are given to these Words by the Interpretation: Notwithstanding the next Words that follow, do clearly overthrow it, in regard the Ambassador at the same time assures the King his Master, Nothing can more advance his Service, then to shew your Lordships, That all things that are under debate with you, are with the greatest Integrity in the World. This is so certainly True, that the said Ambassador doth lay it as a sure Foundation of all the Success which can be hoped for from the Proposals which his Master makes for restoring the Peace and Security of the *Netherlands*.

The said Ambassador need do no more then lay before you the meaning of this Base, Dubious, and Double-meaning Interpretation, to convince you of the Cheat; but yet he must also observe to your Lordships, That he knew long ago when any Important Resolution was to be taken in the States, that then some of the Members always dispers'd the contrary abroad, even such as they would have the States conclude upon, and which best agreed with the Interest of those who sought their own ends; which the said Ambassador observed at this time: For when Reasonable Proposals were made by *France*, then a Letter was suppos'd to come from *Paris*, containing (as was said) That all that was done by *France*, was only to keep the States in suspence. This News was brought the said Ambassador from a Member of the States whom he will not name, who often informed him of Affairs of this Nature: But tho' he easily saw the Artifice that was used in framing this Letter, yet it was not without leaving some Impression upon the Lords of *Amsterdam*; therefore he thought himself obliged in those terms, to Write to the King his Master; *Viz.*

* *That the Lords of* Amsterdam *were not a little Allarumed concerning this Letter, pretended to come from* Paris, *which saith; I have no Orders to make Proposals, but only to keep the States in Suspense.*

Who is there that sees not the Baseness of those Uncipherers, that have left out several Words, and altred others, the better to make a Criminal Construction, saying; *That the Lords of* Amsterdam *are not a little Allarumed*: That so it might be understood, That tho' they well knew the States were to be Cheated, yet they would persist in their Design, which is the Vildest Cheat can be put upon Interpretation, which your Lordships may plainly perceive by the continuation of the Natural Sense, which ends this Article; but the said Ambassador intends to lay before your Lordships another part of the Cheat, which far exceeds the former; for in another part of the Letter it's said thus; *Viz.*

* *I must inform Your Majesty, That those who are well inclined, have assumed new Courage, and told their Friends, that they had not flattered them; informing them, that Your Majesty would do the same that Your Majesty doth in* Flanders *with the good* 136 *and yet less.*

But in case there were any obscurity in these Words, he should make no difficulty to Explain it, in regard there is more of Falseness then Ignorance; he thinks himself more obliged before he discover the Falseness, to declare to your Lordships, That since his Master hath began to act against *Spain* to obtain the Satisfaction demanded: That he had Writ several times to His Majesty, That all those that had Inclinations to Peace, did almost loose their hopes of seeing a Peace Established to this Republique, in case Your Majesty possess Your self of the *Netherlands*, which was much to be feared, in regard *Spain* had declared War against *France*; but that at present seeing so many good Dispositions towards Peace on the side of His Majesty, and so much Aversion to a War by the Principal Members of this State; He must therefore inform His Majesty:

That those that are well inclined re-assume New Courage, that they informed their Friends that they never flattered them. This is that upon which the Sense hangs: That Your Majesty would do as much as He at present doth, in favour of the good Party.

In case your Lordships do consider this Passage (that the altering several Words, & the Express Supposition of that of *Flanders*, hath quite another meaning then that of the Letter, for that is quite Nonsense;) and then your Lordships will with the same Ambassador acknowledge, That the Design in this Interpretation was, to let pass the Advances which have been made by His Majesty in favour of the Peace, and to suppose the Hostilities that are now used in *Flanders*: So that the Design was basely to cause Men to believe, That the Lords of *Amsterdam* and the good Republicans not only granted, but also, that they had flattered themselves, that Enough would be done; That is to say, more done then they could desire in the Peace, saying; That they had never flattered themselves, that His Majesty in favour of those good People, would do so much, yea and so far, that he would prefer the Confirming the Peace of the Republique, and Security of the *Netherland*, before all the Advantages that might be obtained by the Weakness of *Spain*.

There are few places in the said Ambassadors Letter, where Words are not put in by Supposition; and in the least part a great Alteration is made: Endeavours have been used to make Sense thereof, but cannot; for that the beginning Contradicts the latter end: Besides, Terms are used which are not used in the whole Letter, as the Words *Expresly* and *Plainly*, and *Your Majesties Pleasure*; which are Words only framed, the better to force and draw from thence base and wicked Consequences. But the said Ambassador hath already told your Lordships, That he is not so little Instructed in the Nature of your Government, but that he knows a particular Member can give no Security; As also, that his Master will accept nothing of that Nature.

The said Ambassador doth now content himself to give your Lordships to understand, the Injustice of such Proceedings, and hath satisfied his Conscience in bearing Witness to the good Intentions of those, who made no other Attempts but to come to a good Accomodation, if possible.

The said Ambassador cannot forbear to declare to your Lordships, how much he wonders at what just now comes to his Information; as that 'tis pretended to draw Consequences out of a Letter, written by an Ecclesiastick Person, not only as prejudicial to the Sincerity of all His Majesties Intentions (which appears by all parts of the said Ambassadors Letter) but also to the prejudice of all the Publique Proposals which His Majesty hath made for a long time towards restoring the Peace; and especially may be seen in the last Memorial I presented to your Lordships.

The said Ambassador thinks not himself obliged to answer to all those Frivilous Reasons, well knowing your Lordships have Reason enough to put a Slight upon all what this Ecclesiastick hath Writ, who knows no more what passes concerning His Majesties Affairs, then the least Domestick of his House.

and Reprinted in *London* for *Walter Davis* in *Amen-Corner*.

AN INTIMATION OF THE DEPUTIES OF THE States General,

In a Late Diſcourſe with Mr. *SIDNEY* Extraordinary Envoy from His Majeſty of Great BRITAIN.

THAT the *States General* did hear with extream trouble, that the *Affairs* of His *Majeſty* and his *Parliament*, were not yet Compoſed to ſuch an UNION, as they could heartily deſire, and ſuch as the neceſſity of Chriſtendom requires.

That they neither would, nor could concern themſelves, to Judge of the Occaſions of ſo *great* an *Inconvenience*, much leſs of the means that might be made uſe of, to *re-eſtabliſh* an UNION ſo neceſſary, and ſo much deſired.

That they had waited (though with an *extream ſorrow*, yet with a reſpectful ſilence) the end it ſhould pleaſe God to put to this great unhappineſs, and that they ſhould have acquieſſed in thoſe means, which His *Majeſty* had thought fit to uſe, (being fully perſwaded, that a *King* ſo *great*, and ſo *clear ſighted*, would not have taken other meaſures, than ſuch as His *Majeſty* had thought the moſt profitable, for the directing his Affairs; and the moſt proper for the good of his Subjects:) But the *danger* in which they found *themſelves*, obliged

And who is there, according to the Remarques which the said Ambassador hath laid before your Lordships, that can imagine those Communications which the said Ambassador hath had with his Majesty, thereby to shew him the hopes that the Differences which were arisen in the State (the Consequences of which are to be dreaded) might be Friendly Adjusted; That this should be made use of as a Crime against some Persons in the State, whoever they are; what Politick or what Christian ever was of this Sentiment? And who is there which sees not, notwithstanding the false Interpretation, which ought not to have room to that which hath the Honour to Communicate to his Master, that yet the Truth appears glittering in the face of the World.

The said Ambassador can please himself, my Lordships, the wicked and false Interpretation which he puts upon this Letter; but the Nonsense that appears by adding several Words, and leaving out the Transposition in several places, is sufficient to shew the Badness of the Design to all those who understand *French*. Besides, the said Ambassador has sufficiently through the Cheat. That the chief aim was to prepossess him before-hand, without troubling themselves whether the Cheat would be Detected hereafter or not; But the said Ambassador, without Ravelling into the whole, will content himself with discovering only a part of the Wicked Designs intended; It's said in one part of this Letter to falsify, Interpreted thus, *Viz.*

* *That the Lords of Amsterdam were a little Alarmed, at whose the Arrival Yesterday of 136, which assured the main Design of the Proposals, was only to keep them in Suspence.*

The said Ambassador sees plainly, That by this strange Interpretation, it should be understood, that the pretended Arrival of 136, was the *Heer Ranchus* lately Arrived from *France*; and as if it should be said to him, That all that was done concerning *France*, was only to detain the States General: And then the Lords of *Amsterdam* were much Alarmed at this Discourse: And this is the meaning which the Ambassador apprehends are given to these Words by the Interpretation: Notwithstanding the many Words that follow, do clearly overthrow it, in regard the Ambassador at the same time assures the King his Master, Hoping can more advance his Service, then to shew your Lordships, That all things that are under debate with you, are under the greatest Integrity in the World. This is so certainly True, that the said Ambassador doth lay it as a sure Foundation of all the Success which can be hoped for, from the Proposals which his Master makes for restoring the Peace and Security of the *Netherlands*.

The said Ambassador need do no more then lay before you the meaning of this false, Dubious, and Double-meaning Interpretation, to convince you of the Cheat; but yet he must also observe to your Lordships, That he knew long ago when any Important Resolution was to be taken in the States, that then some of the Members always dispers'd the contrary thereof, even such as they would have the Resolution conclude upon, and which best agreed with the Interest of those who sought their own ends; which the said Ambassador observed at this time: For when Reasonable Propositions were made by *France*, there Letters was suppos'd to come from *Paris*, consuming (as was said) That all that was done by *France*, was only to keep the States in Suspence. This News was brought the said Ambassador from a Member of the States whom he will not name, who often had used him of Affairs of the State. But he could easily see the Artifice that was used underhand, but ignore, yet it was not without leaving some Impression upon the Lords of *Amsterdam*; therefore he thought himself obliged in those terms, to Write to the King his Master,

* *That the Lords of Amsterdam were not a little Alarmed, concerning this Letter, pretended to come from Paris, which saith: I have no Orders to make Proposals, but only to keep the States in Suspence.*

Who is there that sees not the Interest of these Interpreters, that have left out several Words and altered them, the better to make a Criminal Construction, saying: *That the Lords of Amsterdam were not a little Alarmed.* That so it might be understood, That tho' they well knew the States were to be Cheated, yet they would persist in their Design, which is the Vildest Cheat can be put upon Interpretation, which your Lordships may plainly perceive by the continuation of the Natural Sense, which ends this Article; but the said Ambassador intends to lay before your Lordships another part of the Cheat, which far exceeds the former; for in another part of the Letter it's said thus; *Viz.*

* *I must inform Your Majesty, That those who are well inclined, have assumed new Courage, and told their Friends, That they had not flattered them; informing them, that Your Majesty would do the same that Your Majesty doth in Flanders with the good 136 and yet less.*

But in case there were any obscurity in these Words, he should make no difficulty to Explain it, in regard there is more of Malice in their Ignorance; he thinks himself more obliged before his Master to Discover the Falseness, to declare to your Lordships, That since his Master hath began to act against *Spain* to obtain the Satisfaction demanded: That he had [illegible] to the States; That all those that had Inclinations to Peace, did almost loose their hopes of seeing a Peace Established to this Republique, in case Your Majesty possest Your self of the *Netherlands* which was much to be feared, in regard *Spain* had declared War against *France*; but that at present seeing so many good Dispositions towards a Peace on the side of His Majesty [illegible] to a War by the Principal Members of this State; [illegible] therefore inform His Majesty:

* *That those that are well inclined to assume New Courage, that they had their Friends that they never flattered them. This is the Sense which the Sense hangs: That Your Majesty would do as much as He at present doth, in favour of the good Party.*

In case your Lordships do consider this Passage (that the altering several Words, & the Express Supposition of that of *Flanders*, hath quite another meaning then that of the Letter, for that is quite Nonsense;) and then your Lordships will with the same Ambassador acknowledge, That the Design in this Interpretation was, to let pass the Advances which have been made by His Majesty in favour of the Peace, and to suppose the Hostilities that are now used in *Flanders*: So that the Design was falsely to cause Men to believe, That the Lords of *Amsterdam* and the good Republicans were only grateful, but also, that they had flattered themselves, that enough would be done; That is to say, more done then they could desire in the Peace, saying: That they had never flattered themselves, that His Majesty in favour of those good People, would do so much, yea and so far, that he would prefer the Confirming the Peace of the Republique, and Security of the *Netherlands*, before all the Advantages that might be obtained by the Weakness of *Spain*.

There are few places in the said Ambassadors Letter, where Words are not put in by Supposition; and in the least part a great Alteration is made: Endeavours have been used to make Sense thereof, but cannot; for that the beginning Contradicts the latter end: Besides, Terms are used which are not used in the whole Letter, as the Words, *Expressly* and *Plainly*, and *Your Majesties Pleasure*; which are Words only framed, the better to force and draw from thence false and wicked Consequences. But the said Ambassador hath already told your Lordships, That he is not so little Instructed in the Nature of your Government, but that he knows a particular Member can give no Security; As also, that his Master will accept nothing of that Nature.

The said Ambassador doth now content himself to give your Lordships, to understand, the Injustice of such Proceedings, and hath satisfied his Conscience in bearing Witness to the good Intentions of those, who made no other Attempts but to come to a good Accomodation, if possible.

The said Ambassador cannot forbear to declare to your Lordships, how much he wonders at what just now comes to his Information; as that 'tis pretended to draw Consequences out of a Letter, written by an Ecclesiastick Person, not only so prejudicial to the Sincerity of all His Majesties Intentions (which appears by all parts of the said Ambassadors Letter) but also to the prejudice of all the Publique Proposals, which His Majesty hath made for a long time towards restoring the Peace; and especially may be seen in the last Memorial I presented to your Lordships.

The said Ambassador thinks not himself obliged to answer to all those Frivilous Reasons, well knowing your Lordships have Reason enough to give a Sentence upon all what this Ecclesiastick hath Written, who knows no more what passes [illegible] then the least Domestick of his House.

London for Walter Davis in Amen-Corner.

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AN INTIMATION OF THE DEPUTIES OF THE States General,

In a Late Discourse with Mr. SIDNEY Extraordinary Envoy from His Majesty of Great BRITAIN.

K. Netherlands

THAT the *States General* did hear with extream trouble, that the *Affairs* of His *Majesty* and his *Parliament*, were not yet Composed to such an UNION, as they could heartily desire, and such as the necessity of Christendom requires.

That they neither would, nor could concern themselves, to Judge of the Occasions of so *great* an *Inconvenience*, much less of the means that might be made use of, to *re-establish* an UNION so necessary, and so much desired.

That they had waited (though with an *extream sorrow*, yet with a respectful silence) the end it should please God to put to this great unhappiness, and that they should have acquiessed in those means, which His *Majesty* had thought fit to use, (being fully perswaded, that a *King* so *great*, and so *clear sighted*, would not have taken other measures, than such as His *Majesty* had thought the most profitable, for the directing his Affairs; and the most proper for the good of his Subjects:) But the *danger* in which they found *themselves*, obliged

them to ſpeak. And that they neither could nor ought to *addreſs themſelves* any where elſe, than to His *Majeſty*.

That His *Majeſty* was the *moſt* and *beſt informed* of any of all the *ſufferings*, which they have been obliged to indure, ſince the *Concluſion* of the *Peace*; and alſo what earneſt endeavours were uſed to ingage them in ſuch *Tyes* as His *Majeſty* approved not of; and which he thought moſt contrary to the *good* of both *Nations*. That he would be pleaſed to *remember* what had been *ſaid* and *threatned*, when they thought they could not be under *Obligations*, ſo *diſagreeable* to His *Majeſty*, and ſo *inconſiſtent* with the *publick good*; and that then His *Majeſty* aſſured them of his *Protection*, and that he would venture *All* to deliver them from the *Evils* that *threatned* them.

That the STATES *reſting* upon this *Royal Promiſe*, and His *Majeſty* being pleaſed for their greater ſecurity, to *aſſure* them he would call his *Parliament* as ſoon as he thought *Affaires* required it: They *ſubmitted* themſelves to this *Declaration*, and had waited for the *Seſſion* of *Parliament*, (though with an extream impatience,) yet with as much *reſignation*, as His *Majeſty* could expect from his own *Subjects*. But the *miſunderſtanding* which ſeems to grow more than ever, between His *Majeſty* and his *People* makes them *deſpair*. Eſpecially, ſince the *miſunderſtanding* is founded upon an *Affair* of ſo great *importance*, and ſo *Domeſtick*, that they could not Diſcuſſe ſo *Nice* a *Point*.

That it was *certain*, and that His *Majeſty* might be *aſſured* by the Relation of *Eye-witneſſes*, that thoſe *forraign Powers*, with whom His *Majeſty* had no *Tye*; did *arme* and make extraordinary great preparations.

That they did with all Care, endeavour to *repair* the diſorderss, which the late Sickneſs had occaſioned in their *Armies*, when they had like to have been deſtroyed about *Straſburgh*.

That all the *extraordinary Embaſſies* which they have ſent to moſt of the *Princes* of *Europe*, were to no other end than to *inform* them, and give them *aſſurance* that all their *proceedings* had no other *aim*, than the *publik quiet* and *tranquility*, though after the Concluſion of the *Peace*, they have ſeized upon a greater number of *Villages*, than the *Agreement* gave them.

That the apprehenſions they had of His *Majeſty* of *Great Britain*, have ſo far favoured theſe *Countreys*, as that their *intentions* have not yet been *effected*.

That the diſpoſition of *Affairs*, which may incline His *Majeſty* to differ with his *People*, would give them full opportunity to *execute*

their

their *deſignes*; ſince being perfectly acquainted with what they are to apprehend from His *Majeſties Power ſeparate from his People*; they think they may compleatly Execute their deſignes before any *Forreign force* can oppoſe them; And that they could not fail of their *Ends*, when once they ſhould begin to *Act*.

That His *Majeſty* knew the *Arts* they make uſe of in his *Kingdom* to bring their *deſignes about*, and is alſo Informed of the *methods* the *Court of Spain* uſes in their own *Affairs*, by which the *Spaniſh Netherlands* are in danger to be intirely *ruined*.

That the deſign of their *ruine* was already almoſt *effected*, and that all the *Low-Countries* would be infallibly deſtroyed in a ſhort time, if a *ſpeedy* and *vigorous courſe* be not taken. The King of *Spain*, not being able to put his *Country* into a *condition* of *defence* or *reſiſtance*, and the *States* having been ſtrangely exhauſted by the *Late Wars*, and ſo diſabled from making ſuch a powerful reſiſtance, as they might *wiſh to themſelves*.

That the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, and this *State* being loſt, His *Majeſty* would endeavour in vain to apply the neceſſary *remedies* againſt a *victorious King*, ingaging all his *Kingdoms*, and extreamly powerful, as well by *Sea* as *Land*.

That they ſaw no means to ſecure or ſave themſelves, and could not hope for any help from His *Majeſty*, while he and his *People* are *diſagreed*; nor could they hope any thing from time it ſelf, ſince all delays have only ſerved to animate *foraign Powers* ſo ſtrongly Armed, to execute their *projects*, while His *Majeſty* at *variance* with his *People* cannot afford them the requiſite and neceſſary remedies.

That His *Majeſty* had found by experience, that the *Diſſolution* and *Prorogation* of *Parliaments*, have only ſerved to *diſquiet the Minds* of his *People*, and that at their firſt ſittings; *ſubſequent Parliaments* have gone in the ways of the former, and with *greater Animoſity*.

That they cannot but lament their own unhappineſs, that a buſineſs ſo uncertain as is that of a *future Succeſſion*, (wherein *time* may make conſiderable Alterations, and even Revolutions far different from what might be agreed to) ſhould occaſion their *intire ruine*; and that the *Intereſts* of *Europe*, principally of all *Proteſtant Princes*, and of this *State*, ſhould be *ſacrificed* for ſo uncertain a *matter*.

That His *Majeſty* is too *clear ſighted*, not to perceive that in *England* it ſelf, the *Acts of Parliament*, which have been made for excluding from the *Succeſſion* to the *Kingdom* have had no ſucceſs; thoſe of the Queens, *Mary* and *Elizabeth*, being too freſh in Mens Memories to be yet forgotten.

That

That it is much to be feared, that a *Parliament* Composed of *Perſons wiſe*, and *underſtanding* in the *Laws* of the *Nation*, *armed* with conſiderable Examples, and *animated* with the concurrence of the *great Cities*, and all the *Nation* will be able to *keep* their *ground*, and by that means *continue* the *diſunion*, and ſo this *affair* (though it be *uncertain* that 'twill ever happen) will however be deſtructive, though His *Majeſty* ſhould agree to the *Sentiments* of his *Parliament* at laſt.

But that *all Europe* and principally the Neighbouring Countries would be inevitably *Ruined* if this *State* ſhould be ſo *Unfortunate* as to ſee the continuance of this difference; and that no help could be expected even then, when His Majeſty ſhall comply with his *People*, and would apply the moſt Effectual Remedies.

That they did not pretend in the leaſt to Offer any directions to the *Will and Pleaſure* of His *Majeſtie*: But that they ſubmit themſelves to what His *Majeſty* ſhall think moſt agreable, only they deſire, that if they be ſo *Unfortunate* as, to ſee that His *Majeſty* will *Sacrifice his Kingdoms*, *His Royal Perſon*, and the *Union* of his *People* for ſo *Uncertain* a *Matter*, which perhaps may never happen; and that it may not be hoped, That His *Majeſty* can *Engage himſelf* in the differences among *Chriſtian Princes* when ever they ſhall happen: Since the condition of his *Kingdom* will not permit it. That then at leaſt His *Majeſty* would grant them this favour, to acquaint them, that they may endevour to find out ſome meanes to *Save* their *Common-wealth* and the *poor People* committed to their care.

That they will always remember the good inclinations His *Majeſty* has had for them, but that they ſhall ſee with *extream diſpleaſure* and *Tears* of *Blood*, that they who do ſo much affect His *Majeſties good*, muſt become an *Innocent Sacrifice*; for an *Intereſt*, which it may be will never happen and which when it do's; will bring with it perhaps that *loſs* and *ruine* to which they *ſee themſelves* expoſed.

F I N I S.

K Lords Prayer 70. 105. e. 59 8

The Presbyterian PATER NOSTER; CREED, and TEN COMMANDMENTS.

———Manent veteris veſtigia fraudis. *Virg.*

The Pater Noſter.

OUr Father which art in Hell, magnify'd be thy name; thy Arbitrary Kingdom come, thy Tyranical will be done in *England* now, as it was in *Forty One*; Give Us in this our Day a holy occaſion of *Rebellion*; and forgive us our ſhew of Godlineſs for thy ſake, as we forgive others their holy Hypocriſy for our *good Cauſe*; and lead us not into an agreement of *King* and *Parliament*; But Deliver us from *Monarchy* and *Hierarchy*; and then thine ſhall be this Kingdom, its Power and Glory, for ever and ever, *Amen*.

The CREED.

I Believe in *John Calvin*, the Father of our Religion, diſpoſer of *Heaven and *Earth; and in *Owen*, *Baxter* and *Jenkins* &c. his dear Sons our Lords, who were Conceived by the *Spirit of Fanaticiſm*, born of *Schiſm* and *Faction*, ſuffer'd under the *Act of Uniformity*, were Silenced, Dead and Buried; and had deſcended into Hell, but that they aroſe again in the year of *Toleration*, aſcended into *Tub-Pulpits*, and now ſit at the right hand of the Lord S----- from whence they are coming to Judge both the *Church* and the *State*. I Believe in the Holy *Aſſembly of Divines*, the Holy *National Synod*, the *Seperate Meetings*, the *Act of Oblivion*, the *Reſurrection of Dead Rites*, and *Toleration Everlaſting*. Amen.

*They the only Saints.
* Dominion is founded in Gr

The Ten Commandments.

THe ſame which *John Presbyter* hath ſpoken in 20 Chapters of his *Works*; ſaying, *I am the Lord thy God, which brought thee out of the Land of* Antichriſt, *out of the Houſe of Ceremonious Bondage.*

I.

Thou ſhalt have no other Gods but Me.

II.

Thou ſhalt not make any Image, or likeneſs of any *Saint* in Heaven above, (except S. *Oliver*, &c.) or bow down at the Adorable name of *Jeſus* here on Earth; nor uſe the Sign of the *Croſs* in the *Waters of Babtiſm*; For I the Lord thy God in my Jealouſie murder'd the Father, and will viſit his *Superſtitious Iniquity* upon his Children, unto the third and fourth Generation of them that hate me; but ſhew Mercy unto thouſands in them that love me, and keep my Damnable and Rebellious Commandments.

III.

III.

Thou ſhalt not make the *Solemn League and Covenant* Vain, nor ſubſcribe the *Declaration*; nor take the Oaths of *Allegiance* and *Supremacy*, unleſs (with a Jeſuitical *Salvo*,) to obtain places of Honour and Power.

IV.

Remember that thou keep holy the Remembrance of *Forty One*. Many years didſt thou labour, yet could'ſt not do all that thou hadſt to do; But in *Forty One* the Lord thy God ſent thee a Sabbath of Deliverance; Thou ſhalt therefore now remember to do all manner of work that thou didſt then, Thou, and thy Son, and thy Daughter, thy Man-ſervant, and thy Maid-ſervant, the Brutes and Proſelytes that are within thy Conventicles; For in *Forty One* the Lord thy God made ENGLAND and SCOTLAND Rebellious; thou ſhalt therefore Bleſs the year *Forty one*, and hallow it.

V.

Honour *Fanaticiſm* thy Father, and *Schiſm* thy Mother, that thy Days may be long in the Land which the Lord thy God will once more give thee.

VI.

Thou ſhalt no no Murder, but upon *Majeſty*, *Epiſcopacy* and *Loyalty*.

VII.

Thou ſhalt not commit Adultry, ſave with the *Holy Siſterhood*, to get Babes of Grace.

VIII.

Thou ſhalt not ſteal, unleſs by *Sequeſtration*, *Compoſition*, or *Publick Faith*.

IX.

Thou ſhalt not bear Falſe witneſs againſt a *Brother*, but may'ſt ſwallow Perjury by a Popiſh Reſervation for the good of Holy Cauſe.

X.

Thou ſhalt Covet nothing but *Crown-Lands*, *Biſhops-Lands*, and the Eſtates of *Malignants*.

POSTSCRIPT.

THus is our New Religion
Model'd by that of Forty One;
And We muſt root up Monarchy
To ſtop the growth of Popery;
And undermining Church *and* State,
Rome's *Practices we'll Antidate*;
The better to prevent the PLOT,
Our ſelves will do what they cou'd not:
We'll cure all fear of French Invaſion,
By Burning at home the Nation.
And ſince Petitions *do no good,*
And all our Tricks are underſtood:
We'll Authorize Men to Rebell,
By Tales from Hatfield, *and from* Hell;
And then perſwade the ſilly Nation,
That Treaſon *comes by* Revelation:
Since He who never us'd to fail,
Doth now, our little Matchiavil;
We'll to the World Proclaim aloud,
The King *and* Duke *Thirſt after* Bloud.
Curtis, Harris, Smith *and* Care,
Shall Thrice a Week the Kingdom ſcare,
As if the Devil, Turk, *or* Pope,
Were juſt arrived in the Hope.
And that Imaginary Ghoſts,
Are Envoys *from the Lord of* Hoſts.
Nor will We ceaſe till We pull down,
Epiſcopacy *and the* Crown.

Printed for *Tom Tell-troth* at the Sign of the *Old Kings Head* in *Axe-yard* in *King ſtreet*, *Weſtminſter*.

POSTSCRIPT
TO THE
South-Carolina Gazette.
Numb. 361.

Mr. Timothy,

YOU will permit me to communicate, thro' your Preſs, to the Publick, what ſort of Reception Mr. WHITEFIELD *lately had in* New-England; *which I ſhall now do from ſeveral obliging Letters of ſome eminent Miniſters of* Boſton, *and adjacent Towns, who are more competent Judges of ſuperior Merit, than Your Friend, &c.*

Joſiah Smith.

In a Letter of October 1, 1740, *I find theſe Paſſages,*

Rev. Dear SIR,

" YOUR kind Letter by Mr. *Whitefield* " and your other, *&c.* are both " before me. You rais'd our Expectations " of him very much, as did his Journals " more, and Mr. *P*— of *New-York* con- " curr'd with you; but we all own now " we have ſeen and heard him, that our " Expectations are all anſwer'd and exceed- " ed; not only in his zealous and fervent " abounding Labours, but in his Command " of the Hearts and Affections of his Hear- " ers. He has been received here as an " *Angel of GOD*, and Servant of *Jeſus* " *Chriſt*, as was the Apoſtle by the " ——. I hope his Viſit to us, is like to " be of very great Uſe and Benefit to Mi- " niſters and People: He has found his " Heart and Mouth much open'd, to ſpeak " freely and boldly to us, and he finds it " receiv'd with Joy." —

The ſame Gentleman, Nov. 29, 1740, *writes thus,*

— " Mr. *Whitefield* left us ſeven Weeks " ago; the laſt Week we heard of him at " *Philadelphia*; from us to them I hear " much of the Preſence of God with him,— " He has left a Bleſſing behind him we " hope with us; our People, old and young, " high and low, are very ſwift to hear. The " excellent Meekneſs of Mr. *Whitefield's* " Anſwer to the *Queriſts* in the *Jerſies*, " will honour him to you." —

Another in a Letter of Octob. 22, 1740, *thus expreſſes himſelf,*

— " Tho' 'tis always a ſingular Pleaſure " to me, when I ſee a Letter bearing your " ſuperſcription; yet your two Letters by " Mr *Whitefield* had a new Circumſtance of " Pleaſure from the dear Hand that pre- " ſented them. — I perceive you are im- " patient to know, what Manner of En- " tring in, he had amongſt us, — *His own* " *received him not*; but *We* (*Miniſters*, " *Rulers* and *People*) generally received " him as an *Angel* of God, or as *Elias*, or " *John the Baptiſt* riſen from the Dead, — " When he preach'd his farewel Sermon on " *our Common*, there were *Twenty Three* " *Thouſand* at a moderate Computation.— " We are abundantly convinc'd, that you " ſpake the Words of TRUTH and SO- " BERNESS in *your Sermon* relating to " him. Such a Power and Preſence of God " with a Preacher, and in Religious Aſſem- " blies, I never ſaw before, and am ready to " fear I never ſhall again; but I would not " limit the Holy One of Iſrael. The *Pre-* " *judices* of many are quite conquer'd, and " the *Expectations* of others vaſtly out- " done, as they freely own. A conſiderable " Number are *awaken'd*, and many Chri- " ſtians ſeem to be greatly *quicken'd*: In this " Town, whoever goes to leſſen Mr. *White-* " *field's* Reputation, is in Danger of *loſing* " his own. — He has preach'd twice at " *Cambridge*. He has there one *warm* " Friend, Mr. —— the Tutor, who has " follow'd him to *Northampton*, and will, " for ought I know, to *Georgia*. — But Mr. *W*—

" *W*— has not a warmer Friend any where " than in the *firſt Man* among us. Our " GOVERNOR can call him nothing leſs " than the *Apoſtle Paul* He has ſhewn " him the higheſt Reſpects; carried him in " *his Coach* from Place to Place; could not " help following him Fifty Miles out of " Town: And I hope the Religion of the " Country will fare the better for the " Impreſſions left on him." —

The ſame Gentleman writes in another Letter of Decemb. 2, 1740,

— " *The Man greatly beloved*, I ſuppoſe " may be with you before now, — That his " Viſit hither will be eſteem'd a diſtinguiſh- " ing Mercy of Heaven by many, I am well " ſatisfied. Every Day gives me *freſh* " *Proofs* of Chriſt ſpeaking in him. A " ſmall Set of Gentlemen amongſt us, " when they ſaw the Affections of People " ſo moved under his Preaching, would " attribute it only to the Force of *Sounds* " and *Geſtures*: But the Impreſſions on " many are *ſo laſting*, and have been ſo " *tranſforming*, as to carry plain Signatures " of a Divine Hand going along with " him." —

Another Gentleman, Octob. 2', 1740, " Thanks me for Recommending to him ſo " worthy a Perſon as the Rev. Mr. *White-* " *field*, who has preach'd Chriſt and the " great Truths of the Goſpel among them, " with remarkable Fervour of Spirit, and " to a general Acceptance, and hopes there " are many affected and awaken'd by his " powerful Miniſtry." —

Another of the ſame Date writes, " That " he had conceived very highly of him, " from ſome Clauſes in my private Letters, " and the *Sermon* I preach'd by Way of " Apology, *&c.* but confeſſes he had not " gone high eno' in his Tho'ts of him, and " that his Expectations are more than an- " ſwer'd in him." —

Another, Nov 21, 1740, " Bleſſes God, " he was ſent thither, that he had ſo many " Opportunities of ſeeing him, and ſitting " under his Miniſtry; that he appear'd to " *him* a wonderful Man indeed! that " his preaching was accompanied with a " Divine Power and Energy, beyond any " Man's he ever heard before, and the Effects " of his Miniſtry were very marvellous " among them."

I ſhall conclude with the following Paſ- ſage of another Gentleman, in a Letter of Nov. 1. 1740.

" I received yours by the Rev. Mr. " *Whitefield*, with whom I coveted a great " deal more private Converſation than I had " Opportunity for, by reaſon of the Throngs " of People that were almoſt perpetually " with him; but he appears to me to be full " of the Love of God, and fired with an " extraordinary Zeal for the Cauſe of " Chriſt, and applies himſelf with the moſt " indefatigable Diligence that ever was ſeen " among us, for promoting the Good of " Souls. — His Head, his Heart, and his " Hands ſeem to be full of his Maſter's " Buſineſs. — His Diſcourſes (eſpecially " when he goes into an expoſitory Way) " are very entertaining; every Eye is fix'd " upon him, and every Ear chain'd to his " Lips: Moſt are very much affected, many " awaken'd and convinc'd, and a general " Seriouſneſs excited: His Addreſs more " eſpecially to the Paſſions is very wonderful, " and beyond what I have ever ſeen. — " Altho' I can by no Means go his Length in " cenſuring; yet I can make Allowance for " ſuch Things, when I ſee the Fervour of " his Soul, and how the Zeal of God's " Houſe hath even eaten him up — I think " I can truly ſay, that his Preaching hath " quicken'd *me*, and I believe it has many " Miniſters beſides, as well as the People. — " Several of my Flock, eſpecially of the " younger ſort, have been with me, mani- " feſting the great Convictions that were " ſtirr'd up in them by Mr. *Whitefield's* " preaching; and there is *this* taken amon g " others of the good Effects of his preach- " ing, that the Word preached now by *Us* " ſeems more precious to them, and comes " with more Power upon them. —— My " Prayer for him is, that he may be directed, " preſerv'd and proſper'd in all his Travels " by Sea and Land; that his precious Life " may be lengthen'd out, and that he may " be an Inſtrument of reviving dying Reli- " gion in all Places whitherſoever he comes; " who ſeems to be wonderfully fitted for as " well as ſpirited to it." —

Many other Paſſages may be produced; but I ſuppoſe theſe are ſufficient to ——

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Nat. History vol 2.
105. e 5.9
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THE

LAND OF NINEVEH,

A FRAGMENT.

ADDRESSED TO THE

FARMERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

BY

A FRIEND TO HUSBANDRY.

(The President of the Board of Agricu

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1-13

THE

LAND OF NINEVEH,

A FRAGMENT.

AND there lived a king in the land of Nineveh, who ruled the country in peace, and he distributed his favours among his people, giving to one great authority, and to others situations of emolument; but no man was oppressed thereby, for he gave but his own, and what the laws of the land permitted.

And his nobles confederated together and said, "Why suffer we this thing? "This man placeth over us whom he listeth, and giveth away what he pleaseth "to others, and pays no proper respect to our claims: Let us endure it no "longer: Let us displace him: Let us divide his possessions and authority "amongst us, and we shall be happy." And they did so, and the king fled, and lived in another country, and the nobles returned triumphing each to his own home.

And the husbandmen of the country heard this, and they assembled together, and said, "Behold the king that reigned over us has fled, and his nobles "have seized every thing he had, and they claim the inheritance of the land. "What giveth them a right to do so? What mattereth their wax or their "parchments? The land is ours, for we till it, and we will pay them their "heavy exactions no more." And the nobles were few in number, and no man could trust another, and they fled, and the husbandmen took each man the land he possessed, and he kept it as his own, and he lived in his own house rejoicing.

And these husbandmen had many servants, who were employed in tilling the land; and the servants said unto one another, "Whence cometh this? The "king that reigned over us has fled, and his nobles are driven from their estates, "and the husbandmen possess the soil, and they claim the whole land as their "own; but what right have they to do so? Where are their deeds or parch-"ments? Are their titles an atom better than ours? Let us then join together, "let us drive these wicked men from our bounds, and let us divide the "land among us." And they did so, and the husbandmen fled every where, and none of them retained a spot of the land they had formerly possessed, and the

the servants said, " There is none now to contest with us, we shall soon be-
" come rich and happy, we formerly tilled the land of others, we shall now
" cultivate our own."

And behold in the cities of that country, there dwelt persons professing different occupations; and these persons met together, and said, " What is
" this that we hear? The king that reigned over us has fled, and his nobles are
" banished from the land, and the husbandmen are driven from amongst us,
" and their servants are now possessors of the soil. Why should this be suffered?
" We live in crouded cities; we breathe unwholesome air; we toil for others
" more than for ourselves; we can procure but a bare subsistence. Let us join
" and act together. Our enemies are scattered over the face of the land. We
" will soon drive them before us, and enjoy their possessions in peace." And they assembled together, and took arms, and went against the servants of the husbandmen, and drove them out of the country, and those who resisted they put to death.

And the men of occupation now possessed the whole land, and they said,
" Let us divide it equally amongst us, that none may have more than his neigh-
" bour, and that all may share alike." And they quarrelled about the division, and no man was satisfied with what he got, and they had no means of cultivating the soil, and they had no skill to do it, and famine spread over the land, and they wept bitterly, and said, " When we had no land, we got what
" it produceth in abundance, and now we have land, it yieldeth us nothing," and they cried, " Give us some bread to eat."

And the Lord saw what the people had suffered, and how much they had repented of their transgressions, and he had compassion upon them, and he sent a prophet to announce to them the way in which they should walk, and the prophet said unto them, " Let the men of occupation return to their pro-
" fessions, by the exercise of which they obtain their share of the produce
" of the soil. Let the servants labour for their masters, that the earth may
" be duly cultivated. Let the husbandmen hire their land, from those who
" lawfully inherit it, for no man must possess the territory of another with-
" out his consent. Let the nobles be restored to their property, and they
" will watch over the interests of the State. Let the King be re-established
" on his throne, that he may protect his people from injury. And let
" property be held sacred, the sure basis of the prosperity of a State, AND
" ALL SHALL BE WELL." And it was so; and the people blessed the Lord, and said, " Now we see what is good for us, and how alone a mul-
" titude of people can dwell together." And they lived happily, and increased in numbers, and all the neighbouring nations rejoiced with them.

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THE

CASE

Of many HUNDREDS

OF

Poor Engliſh-Captives,

IN

ALGIER,

TOGETHER,

With ſome Remedies

To Prevent their Increaſe, Humbly Repreſented to

Both HOUSES of

PARLIAMENT.

THat there hath been taken, ſince their laſt breach with us, not leſs than an Hundred and Forty Sail of Ships and other Veſſels, many of them being richly laden, beſides the great Advance they make upon the perſons they take, there being at this time upwards of 1500, (beſides many Hundreds who have Dyed there of the Plague;) who ſuffer and undergo moſt miſerable Slavery, put to dayly extream and difficult Labour, but a poor ſupply of Bread and Water for their Food, ſtripped of their Cloaths and covering, and their Lodging on the cold Stones and Bricks; but what is more, their extream hard and ſavage lading them ſometimes with great burthens of Chains, and ſhut up in noiſome places, commonly adding ſome hundreds of blows on their bare feet, forcing out the very Blood, and ſometimes on the Back, ſometimes on the Belly, and ſometimes on them all, inſomuch that many are long decripit, ſome for ever, and ſome dying under their hands. But above all, is their frequent forcing of Men and Boys by their execrable *Sodomy*, alſo their inhumane abuſes and force to the Bodies of Women and Girls, frequently attempting *Sodomy* on them alſo, ſome of whom both Males and Females have been ſo abuſed as hardly to eſcape with their Lives; All which Uſage is ſo notoriouſly known by thoſe who have been redeemed thence, that it needs no proof.

Firſt,

The Caſe *of the poor* Chriſtian-Captives, *&c.*

AND *Firſt*, It is apparent that that Promoters of all the inhumane uſage of Chriſtians, are principally the *Jews* there Inhabiting, there being hardly any one Veſſel of thoſe cruel Pyrates, but the owners thereof are for a great part *Jews*.

Secondly, It is apparent alſo, that all thoſe ill-gotten Ships and Goods which they ſo barbarouſly Rob and take from the *Engliſh*-Merchants and Marriners, (to the great Impoveriſhing of this Nation) the *Jews* are the conſtant Buyers of, and ſo of the *Engliſh*-Captives, there being few Slaves in *Algier*, but a *Jew* is their Patroon, or elſe hath at leaſt a ſhare in them.

Thirdly, It is further evident that the *Jews* are the chief Inſtigators of the *Turks* and *Moors* to make thoſe poor Chriſtian-Captives to deny their Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt; and it is they who incourage ſuch on whom they ſo prevail to turn Runnagadoes, and prefer them to commands and Office in their Pyratical ſhips.

Fourthly, That it is the *Jews* who inhaunce the price of Chriſtian ſouls, by Buying them at ſmall Rates, and then exacting great ſumms for their Redemption, quite contrary to their uſage at the taking of *Jeruſalem*, when Thirty *Jews* were ſold for a Groat, and poſſibly the Chriſtians might now be Redeemed at much lower Rates, were it not for the *Jews* who buy them, and do now exact a Thouſand pound for the Redemption of one Captive, when poſſibly he, nor any of his Relations, are not worth half the value.

Fifthly, That the Jews are thoſe who ſtir up the *Turks* and *Moors*, ſo to beat and abuſe poor Captives, they not daring to do it themſelves, for fear their Blows ſhould be returned upon them again; ſo that the Natives of the place are but meer Vaſſals and Slaves to the Jews, and for the Lucre of their Money do Execute all their Cruel and Bloody Deſigns and projects both abroad and at home; all which will be abundantly proved by many Witneſſes, when ever they ſhall be called thereunto.

Sixthly, It is much to be feared that the *Jews* in *Algier*, have too great correſpondency with and countenance from the *Jews* here in *England*, and that by their means it is that they in *Algier* have always Liſts of all our *Engliſh* ſhips, eſpecially of the Fleets coming from any of His Majeſties Plantations abroad, and of the very time they are expected to go out or return, with a perfect Account of the quality and condition of all Merchants and paſſengers aboard, if any ſuch there be, by which means they exact ſuch great ſumms as aforeſaid.

And this may further appear when it is conſidered how little the Dammage is, as well to *England* as to all other parts of *Chriſtendom* by *Tripoly* or *Tunis*, when ever they make any breach upon us, the true reaſon whereof is, the paucity and poverty of the *Jews* in thoſe places: And therefore for a Remedy hereof, It is humbly propoſed to the Conſideration of both Houſes of *Parliament*, one or both of theſe Two ways following.

Firſt, By the Deſtruction of this Town of *Algier* (the *Peſt* of *Chriſtendom*) and that with no great Force and Charge may be totally Demoliſhed, with their Mould and Fortifications, as may be eaſily Demonſtrated were there but a due Incouragement given to ſuch as are willing to Undertake the ſame.

Secondly,

The Caſe *of the poor* Chriſtian-Captives, *&c.*

Secondly, Or to make a Law, That whatever Damage or Loſs the *Engliſh* ſhall ſuſtain by means or procurement of the Jews in *Algier* or elſewhere, it ſhall be required and made good to the Looſers out of the Eſtates of the Jews here in *England*. Which is Humbly offered for theſe Reaſons.

Firſt, Becauſe ſuch a Law may ſave a great Expence of Treaſure, and alſo of Chriſtian Blood, which this Nation hath ſadly felt, and may Effect that Peace and Tranquility to the *Engliſh* Traders which hitherto Force hath not done.

Secondly, Becauſe the Jews have here the full Exerciſe of their Falſe and pernicious Religion and Worſhip, whilſt thouſands of poor *Proteſtant* Chriſtians differing in no point from the Doctrine of the Church of *England*, are daily haraſed and undone, to the great joy and Laughter of the Jews, ſeeing Chriſtians thus tear and moleſt one another, whilſt themſelves are projecting to deſtroy us all abroad, and eating up the Trade of our Engliſh Merchants at home.

Thirdly, The Charity of this Nation may be Imployed on other Good Occaſions, which is now Collected for the Redemption of CAPTIVES, for that it is rather an Incouragement to thoſe JEWS of *Algier* Vigorouſly to proceed in their Rapines and Robberies, when they ſhall ſee the Charity of a whole Nation made Uſe of to raiſe Money for the ſatisfying their Inhumane Exactions on poor Chriſtians, and may be eaſily ſuppoſed rather to raiſe the Price of their Redemption, then to Leſſen it.

Fourthly, It is but *Jus gentium* when a Nation ſuffers by one ſort of People, That Reparation and Satisfaction be required of any others of that ſort of People wherever they may be found in our Power, for on this Principle onely is grounded all Letters of Mart and Repriſal granted by Kings and States. Moreover, it is verily believed, That the JEWS in all places are in a Combination and Society whereby they have Influence on the Proceedings of all JEWS in what place ſoever, and ſhares in their Profit and Loſs.

Fifthly, The very Terror of ſuch a Law would Ingage thoſe Jews in other more Honeſt Courſes than this of Inriching themſelves by the Ruine and Deſtruction of poor Chriſtians.

Sixthly, If this or ſome other Courſe be not Effectually taken, thoſe Jews of *Algier* will by their Robberies and Spoil ſo Inrich themſelves, as to be able to ſet forth ſuch Fleets as ſhall Match or Cope with any of our Kings of *Chriſtendom*; witneſs, their great and Unparalel'd Boldneſs of daring to come not onely on our Coaſt, but even into our very Channels, to the Ignominy of our Nation, and in Deſpite and contempt of His Majeſty, who is undoubtedly Soveraign of the Narrow Seas.

Seventhly, By theſe means other Princes and States may by our Example take the ſame Meaſures, and make the ſame Law, whereby much Treaſure may be ſaved, which is very often ſpent in maintaining Fleets in the *Mediteranean* Seas; witneſs, that of His Majeſty of *Great Brittain*.

Eighthly, It is more than probable that by this means His Majeſty may more peaceably Injoy his Right in *Tangier*, which hath been ſo Expenſive to him; for that that War is undoubtedly promoted and Abetted by the Jews of *Algier*, who by their Purſe aſſiſt that Barbarous King both with Men, Money, and Amunition; and will be able on all Occaſions ſtill to do the ſame, if ſome effectual Courſe be not taken to prevent it.

FINIS.

To the Cafe of the poor Chriſtian-Captives, &c.

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The last Account from *Fez*, in a Letter from one of the Embassy to a Person of Honour in *London*, containing a Relation of Colonel *Kirk*'s Reception at *Mequinez*, by the Emperour, with several passages in Relation to the Affairs of *Tangier*.

MY LORD,

THis second account of our Journey into *Barbary*, is a debt I owe your Lordship by my promise in my first, with Humble dependance on your Lordships Goodness to Pardon the Imperfections of both. Leaving the *Alazar* the *7th* of *February*, we were Conducted on our way by the Alcade of *Tituan*, who used us with such extream Care and Kindness, that though we met with many Objects worth our Observation, yet nothing so much, as the Civility and Complement w[illegible] found from the Chief Men of this Wild and Rude Race of People; in seven da[illegible] march we arrived at *Mequinez*, which is the *Versailles* of this Kingdom, Si[illegible] well for Security and Pleasure, that it's the chosen Seat of this King *Muley* [illegible] has been the House of the Successors and First Princes of the Blood; B[illegible] refusing to live at his Capital City of *Fez*, has so much Beautified and En[illegible] Place, that in time it will be a most Agreeable and Magnificent Palace. About a Musquet shott off he has laid the Foundation of a New Castle which by the Misery and Slavery of 500 Christian Slaves continually working upon it he intends to Build in the nature of a Citradel to contain his Guards and Houshold. Their Lines and Fortifications is a thin Wall with Flankers after the manner of *German Bourges* which though they be not rampiers of Defence against us in *Europe*, yet they are sufficient against any offensive War, they are capable of amongst themselves. It is a great mistake that is represented to us in *England*, of their being informed by *French*, and other Engineers. They scarcely know the use of Cannon, but by the direction of some few Christian Slaves, Men they take Prisoners. The next day after our Arrival, Col. *Kirk* was received by the King in his Garden, being accompanied only with four of his Chiefest Councellors and Alcades; his Bashaws and General Officers of the Army waiting at the Gate with the Guards. After he had delivered his Letters and made his Complement, the King returned more favorable answers then could be expected from a Prince so Haughty, that his Person is very rarely accessible by any body; he told him, that in return of the Honour he did him in his Complement, he would grant him four years Peace and if by any Spyes he could be informed. of a breach of Peace Committed by his Officers, he would punish them with extream Severity, and in great Zeal he was pleased to tell us we were nothing so much Christians, as the *Spaniards* or *French*; they Worshipping the Cross and Images, but that our Opinion was much nearer Paganism, and that he would Pray to God to give us Grace to forsake Christ and follow *Mahomet*. After many other expressions in this Infidel manner he told us he referred the terms of the Treaty to *Alcade Omar* of *Alcazer* who is his Vice-Roy over all his Majesties Dominions, and whose Character is so extraordinary as well for Goodness as Greatness, that had I as much Capacity as Zeal, I would have described it to your Lordship, that the King our Master might know how much his Majesties affairs may be advantaged by the Honesty and Justice of so well Principled a *Moor*, who has been so industriously kind to the Proceedings of this Treaty, that it has been his pains alone that has ren-

dred it acceptable to this King who is difficult of acceſs, beyond imagination; and I am aſſured his Majeſties Embaſſadours would have met much Impoſſibilities of effecting any thing, but for the uſe we made of this Diſcreet Honeſt Man; who has ſince his acquaintance with Col. *Kirk* ſeemed to do very much for his ſake, and by his Influence on our affairs has prepared matters for an eaſie method of concluſion; we owe great acknowledgments for his kind uſage of us, not only ſupplying us plentifully with Neceſſaries, but in as much Faſhionable Ceremony as could come from any well bred Man. After ſome time of Diſcourſe the King mounted his Horſe and at the head of his Guards drew towards a Plain, to give us the opportunity to obſerve their Exerciſe and Horſe-man-ſhip; which as it was very different to what I have ſeen in other Services, ſo the only form I can expreſs it by, is that of Priſon baſe on Horſe back, I have ſeen in *France*; they dividing themſelves into two Bodies Skirmiſh and Charge by Sallies from each ſide, and after firing in full ſpeed they made their Wheel, but in ſo much confuſion, that not a word of Command can be diſtinguiſht, not ſo much as the Kings Perſon, who was in the midſt of all this tumultuous way of Fighting without the leaſt Art of Order, which makes me conclude, they are the eaſieſt People Conquered I ever ſaw. Our Ranged Armies keeping their Squadrons firm, and relieving their Charge with looſe Parties, after their own manner, muſt take their ground from them, and ſo conſequently be Maſters of the Field; but however they are a very Vigorous and Valiant Enemy, their Diſcipline proportionable to the confuſed and difficult paſſages of this Country, obſerving their Ambuſcades with the greateſt cunning and patience Imaginable; But what I find here moſt exceeding other Nations is their chief breed of Horſes which for ſhape and ſpeed are certainly the moſt Noble and Rareſt Kind in the World, their Horſes Habits and Furniture, on Feſtival daies, make up a figure of extraordinary State, and ſhew their Emulating one another in Equipage of that Nature; [illegible]h they are plain and poor in every thing elſe, yet the Trappings of their Bridles [illegible]s are rich and fine to an incredible degree. The King at his return home gave us the liberty to ſee ſome of his Horſes, and the apartment of ſome of his Lyons, he keeps as Priſoners of War; but though we paſſed the Out-Courts of his Pallace, yet were not permitted to ſee the inward Lodgings, each Room being a ſeveral Cabinet to lock up the Kings Treaſure of Women, who were almoſt an Army of Ladies under cruel confinement, and bare ſubſiſtance of one Mans allowance. This inſatiable Monarch ſuffers no Court to be made on the Queens ſide, but with the Majeſty and Jealouſie of a Game Cock ſtruts in his own Walls, and keeps all but Capons or Eunuchs from his Flock of Miſtreſſes; and here if I may be bold with the Character of an Infidel Prince, he excells all Mankind in Barbarous and Bloody Actions; Maſſacre and Murder, being his Royal Game and Divertiſement, which that it may not cloy his Majeſty in one kind, he invents every day a new paſtime of Cruelty. The day before our Arrival he threw ſeveral *Moors* to his Lyons, taking great delight to ſee thoſe Lawleſs Princes Publick Executioners of Criminals. All that are Sentenc'd by the Law to die, are brought to receive their Doom from his Majeſties Sword, or Launce, which Office is not ſufficient to ſatisfy his inclinations to Blood; he deſtroys ſeveral every day by fits of Rage and ill humors. This violent Nature in this mighty Sultan does not only make his Common Slaves, but Chiefeſt Officers approach him with great Conſternation; which though it would be great inhumanity any where elſe, yet it's in ſome degree Neceſſary here. This Savage race of People is not to be deterred from Inſolencies and Crimes but by hourly and horrid examples of Puniſhment, and the Wheels of Government have their only motion from a conſtant and abſolute ſtream of Tyranny. As Force of Arms is the only preſervation of their State, ſo it is alone the means of attaining it: This King mounting his Throne, by ſtepping upon his Brothers Children, and ſucceſſors. So that all young Princes of the Blood, not having the Force and Affections of the Countrey at Command, are born either to a Goal, or a Halter; they never failing to confine or ſtrangle them, for the Security of him that Reigns. One of the Kings Nephews, *Muley-Hamet*, eſcaping this deſtiny, has the intire Command of the Kingdom of *Sus*, the whole Country revolting to him; and entends to ſhew his Title to the whole Empire. By rendezvouzing a vaſt Army near

Morocco;

Morocco; the King, in order to prevent him, is making great preparations for War; his Camp being three Leagues off from hence, and intends at the appearance of the next Moon, which they religiously observe as a signal, to take the Field; so that this Summer may produce considerable action, by the motion of two great Armies. Having received invitation from the King to see the City of *Fez*, which is the Metropolis of this Kingdom, about twelve Leagues from this place, the 25*th*. of the last Month we were conveyed out of Town by the *Alcade Omar*, who at that time Discoursing with an *English* Boy, that we had borrowed for an Interpreter, after a most obliging manner gave him his freedom from further Slavery, and presented him to Col. *Kirk* very generously, desiring him to receive him with the same frankness he gave him; which good Nature in a *Moor*, I shall always admire; The next day we arrived at that part of the City, they call *New-Fez*; which is divided from the old by a River, where the greater part is the Kings Pallace, the Out-Walls being of great Circumference. One of the Sultanesses, or Kings Wives, is a Renegado Christian, who has her Court there, and her Son of the age of twelve years having the Command of this City Pallace, sent us his Complement and Invitation to see him and his Court; which we did the next day, and passing the Out-Guards, we were conducted to a stately Room where the young Prince was seated upon a Carpet, after the *Turkish* manner, attended by his Governor and other Men of Quality; who after receiving us with very civil expressions, gave us the liberty to look about us, and to view what was extreamly delightful, their walks being adorned with rows of Orange-Trees, that grew through a pleasant and glittering pavement of painted Tyles; the Aqueducts and Canals of Water springing in the middle, represent a most Pleasant and Beautiful Scene, and Charming prospect; for the inward apartments, their Furniture being the Queen and her train, we were not permitted to come near; so that from thence we were had to the largest and most stately Stable I ever saw, for length and breadth, capable to hold above 200 Horses and supported with lofty [illegible]ars of at least fifty foot high, being refreshed and cooled by artificial Vaults of Water underneath, necessary against the heats of this Climate. They use neither Rack nor Manger, but fasten them by the four feet in the nature of a Tramel and feed them on the ground; The next day we were conducted through the streets, to take a full view of *Old-Fez*: Which we observed to be very populous and by the marks and ruines at a distance, to have been anciently a City extraordinary large. Former Ages have had the Honour to find this famous City in great Beauty and Glory, but time hath laid a rough hand upon it, and render'd it so deformed, that her founders would not in the least know her again; which besides superiour Effects of Providence, is occasioned by a continual rapine, these Heathens practise out of Ambition who shall Command. Their Mosques, Churches, Bathes, for Structure and Ornament are great Monuments of the Vertue and Ingenuity of their Ancestors. But as true Religion and Learning has deserted this People, so has all manner of Art to that degree, that by their neglect and laziness, they must in half another Age become a heap of Rubbish and Confusion. After passing the Morning in the streets of the Town, the Governor did us the Honour to invite us to Dinner at his House; and receiving us with the Ceremony of his Guards in their Arms, and seated at his Gate, after the State and Manner of the Country, Complemented us with great Respect and Kindness; the inward Courts of his House delighted us extreamly, the Canale and the Water-works with rows of Orange-Trees, not being much unequal to the beauty of the Kings Pallace; our Cheer was extraordinary plentiful, and pleasant, after their manner, and served by the Officers of his Guard with all manner of grandeur. When we entred the House we were extreamly delighted; it being Furnished with Carpets and Hangings, after the richest *Turky* Fashion. The Governour and chief Magistrate of the City, after waiting our Dinner time, sate down to a Collation of their own; our Table and Stools being both equal on the ground, and with brimmers of pure Element, we made a sober conclusion of our entertainment; we diverted our selves three days at the place, and at our return to *Mequinez*, the King was pleased to send for us; and after examining our opinion of *Fez*, and our usage there, he expressed himself extreamly satisfied with Col. *Kirk*; telling him, that as he had advanced so far into his Country, and put himself into his

Majesties

Majesties hands, he would esteem him, as one deserving his Princes favour by hazarding so much for his Service; but in return of the Value and Faith he had in his word, he should find greater favour, then any Man was ever known to have from him; and though he had great reason to dislike the Ambassadours proceedings in distrust of him, and using him with so great delaies, yet for his sake he would admit him his presence; and told him, as long as he remained in *Tangier*, there should never be any Gun fired at the place, but that it should be furnished with Provisions, and Benefits of a hearty Peace; which he believes will be more necessary for us at so far a distance, then a Chargeable War; he desired Col. *Kirk* to furnish him with some few Guns for his own shooting: And as he performed his promise to him in these small things, he would make a faithful return in whatsoever should concern a long and continued Peace. After Discoursing very morally of Trust and Honour, perceiving an *English* Slave at his labour, his Majesty after a very Gracious manner, gave him his Liberty, and gave him to Col. *Kirk*. I could enlarge upon this subject, but I am already guilty of Interrupting your Lordships more weighty affairs; though with no other design, but to shew how much I am

My Lord,

Your Lordships most

humble Servant.

F I N I S.

London, Printed for *Walter Davis* in *Amen-Corner*.

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The Humble

ADDRESS

Of the Right Honourable the

Lords Spiritual & Temporal

In Parliament Assembled,

PRESENTED TO

HER MAJESTY

On *Friday* the Thirty first Day of *March*, 1704.

AND

Her Majesties

MOST GRACIOUS

ANSWER

THEREUNTO.

LONDON,
Printed by *Charles Bill*, and the Executrix of *Thomas Newcomb*, deceas'd; Printers to the Queens most Excellent Majesty. 1704.

Justices of the Peace

Die Veneris 31 Martii, 1704.

IT is Ordered by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Aſſembled, That the Addreſs of this Houſe Made and Preſented to Her Majeſty this Day, relating to Juſtices of the Peace, ſhall be forthwith Printed and Publiſhed.

Math. Johnſon,
Cler' Parliamentor'

The Humble

ADDRESS

Of the Right Honourable the

Lords Spiritual and Temporal

In Parliament Aſſembled.

Die Veneris 31 *Martii*, 1704.

WE Your Majeſties moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Aſſembled, having taken into our Conſideration the great Alterations that have been of late made in the Commiſſions of the Peace, do moſt humbly beg Leave to lay before Your Majeſty, that it is our Opinion, That no Perſon that Refuſed to take the Oaths to the late King is fit to be in the Commiſſion of the Peace under Your Majeſty: And we do further humbly Beſeech Your Majeſty, That You will be Graciouſly Pleas'd to Order the Commiſſions of the Peace to be Reviewed, and to give Direction that no Perſon or Perſons be Continued or Put into the Commiſſion of the Peace, but Men of Quality and Eſtates, and of known Affection to Your Majeſties Title and Government, and the Proteſtant Succeſ-

ſion, and the Church of *England*, as they are both Eſtabliſhed by Law; And that Your Majeſty will be Pleas'd to Order, that ſuch be Reſtored who are ſo Qualified, and have been Turn'd out without juſt Cauſe.

Her MAJESTIES moſt Gracious Anſwer to the Addreſs.

My LORDS,

I Have always thought it Reaſonable that the Commiſſions of the Peace ſhould be filled with Gentlemen of the beſt Quality and Eſtates in their Country.

And it is as fit they ſhould be of known Loyalty and Affection to the Government, to the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and the Church of England, *as Eſtabliſhed by Law; and I ſhall give Directions according to this Rule.*

FINIS.